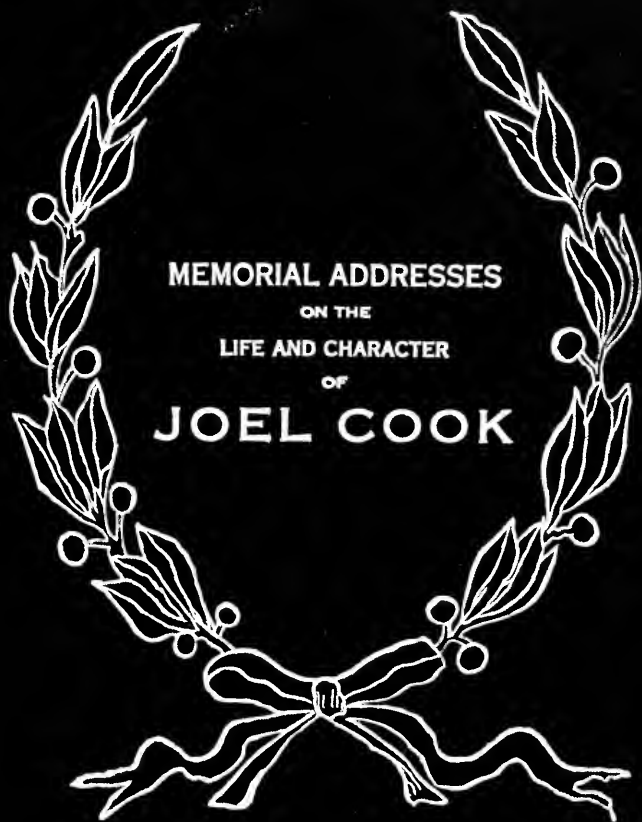


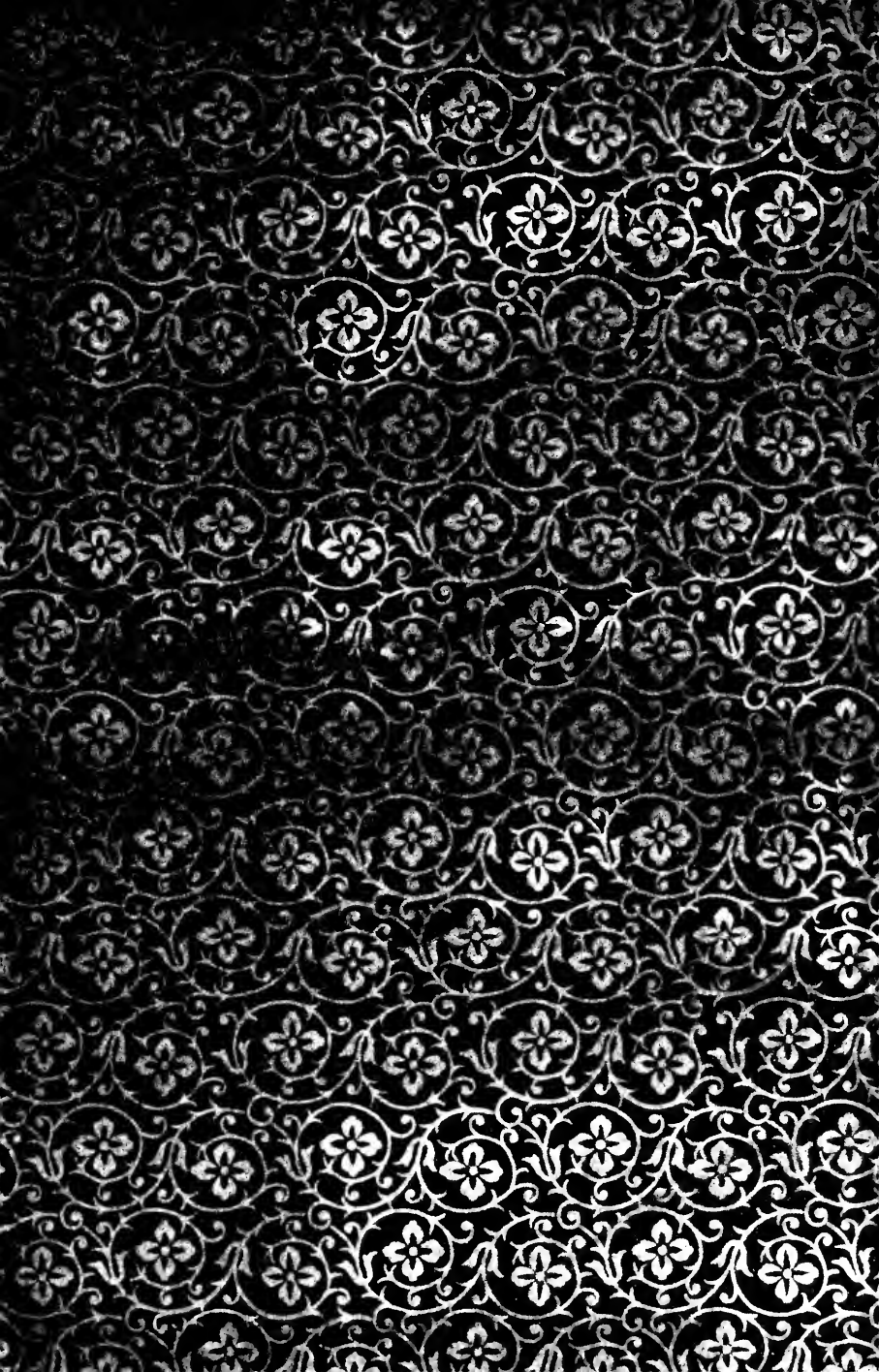
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JOEL COOK

(Late a Representative from Pennsylvania)

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE
UNITED STATES

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS
THIRD SESSION

Proceedings in the House
January 22, 1911

Proceedings in the Senate
December 15, 1910

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
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1911



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DEATH OF HON. JOEL COOK

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

DECEMBER 15, 1910.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we thank Thee for this beautiful day, token of Thy presence and continued care; for all the longings, hopes, and aspirations which fill our minds and hearts. Help us, we beseech Thee, with renewed faith and confidence to work ever toward the higher ideals, until at last we shall awake in the full consciousness of our likeness to Thee and hear in the fullness of joy the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant." And now, O Father, we are called upon to mourn the loss of another one of the congressional family, a man ever active and useful, conspicuous on the floor of this House for his work in State and Nation. Grant, O most merciful Father, to comfort his stricken wife and children, his friends and colleagues, with the blessed hope of the immortality of the soul. And we will ascribe all praise to Thee, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JOEL COOK, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of 12 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and send a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker will make the appointment of the committee after the adjournment, as the Chair has not the list, and report the Members of that committee to the House to-morrow. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I now offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Representative whose death has been announced, the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to; and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Friday, December 16, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

JANUARY 5, 1911.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following order, and ask unanimous consent for its adoption.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers the following order, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That Sunday, the 22d day of January, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. JOEL COOK, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The order was agreed to.

SUNDAY, *January 22, 1911.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by Mr. BINGHAM, as Speaker pro tempore.

The following prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.:

Our Father in heaven, moved by a natural desire, a common impulse, we are gathered here to-day to pay a last tribute of love and respect to two Members of this House who proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by their fellow countrymen. Both typical American citizens, who, by dint of their own efforts, carved out for themselves careers which made them conspicuous for honest endeavor, clean living, and integrity of purpose. Recognized as such, they were chosen leaders for the promotion of good citizenship, commercial interests, and the public welfare.

We thank Thee for their lives, for what they did, and we pray that their memories may live to inspire those who come after them to lives of purity and usefulness.

We know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise;
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

Comfort their dear ones by an ever-abiding faith in the eternal goodness of God our Father; and help us to realize that the greatest tribute they or we can pay to their memory is to copy their virtues and leave behind us, if possible, the world a little better than we found it. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Mr. MOORE, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. JOEL COOK, late a Member of this House from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of these exercises, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ADDRESS OF MR. MCCREARY, OF PENNSYLVANIA

MR. SPEAKER: The subject of my memorial address, the late Hon. JOEL COOK, representing the second congressional district of Pennsylvania, was well known and highly respected for his character and ability in the business, educational, and literary circles of Philadelphia. His congressional career was comparatively short, but he paid close attention to the workings of the House in order that he might become familiar with its procedure and be of service when required to participate. In order that we may more appreciate his character and ability, it will be appropriate to give a brief sketch of the activities of life in which he was engaged during his earlier and later years. And I am largely indebted to the home papers for many of the following facts regarding him.

Mr. Cook was born in Philadelphia March 21, 1842, directly opposite Independence Hall. On his father's side he was descended from Capt. Thomas Cook, who founded the town of Portsmouth, R. I., and on his mother's side from Dr. Thomas Wynn, who was surgeon on the *Welcome*, which brought William Penn to Philadelphia in 1682. Dr. Wynn was also speaker of the second assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania and one of the judges of the supreme court of the Province. He was thus equipped at birth with a distinguished ancestry and splendid heredity.

Mr. Cook was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, attended the Zane Street Grammar School from 1850 to 1855, and during the latter year entered the Central High School, but only after the educational board adopted a special resolution granting him this privilege, as he was not of the required age for admission. In 1859 he graduated with honors. While a student at the high school he spent his vacation period and leisure moments studying printing in one of the large printing houses of the city.

After his graduation, however, he studied law with William B. Reed and at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, but after practicing for a short while gave up the legal profession, and as the bent of his mind was toward a journalistic career, went to the front as a war correspondent during the McClellan campaign of 1862 for the Philadelphia Press and later became associated with the Public Ledger as editorial writer and financial editor. He was then also chief American correspondent for the London Times, which was no doubt considered the most powerful newspaper in the world.

Mr. Moberly Bell, managing editor of the London Times, spoke of Mr. Cook as the ablest of the foreign correspondents on the American staff. It has been said of him in connection with the Times letters, that he did more than all other writers combined to advance American credit abroad. Moberly Bell again said that he never once misled the Times in his interpretation of election returns or in forecasting important developments of international importance. After he relinquished his post as Times correspondent by reason of pressure of business the Times changed its headquarters to New York.

Mr. Cook was a former and prominent member of the Philadelphia Board of Education, and always retained

a keen interest in the city's educational work, serving on a number of committees and as chairman of the committee on the Central High School. At the time of his death he was president of the board of trade and of the Vessel Owners and Captains' Association, also a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, having served as a director of that important association. He wrote a number of articles on the commerce of Philadelphia, which received much attention by reason of his practical knowledge on the subject. He went frequently before congressional and legislative committees to advocate legislation which would prove advantageous to the commerce of the city and State. He found time to travel at home and abroad, and has written a number of interesting books on New England and Old England, which show not only a marked literary style, but are valuable as books of information for the traveler or reader.

Mr. Cook was married September 19, 1865, to Mary J. Edmunds, who, with two married children, survive him. His home life was ideal and he was a devoted husband and loving father.

He was elected to Congress November 5, 1907, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John E. Reyburn; was reelected in 1908 and in 1910.

Mr. Speaker, an editorial on his death in the Philadelphia Inquirer, as follows, shows the esteem in which he was held:

DEATH OF JOEL COOK.

With the death of JOEL COOK comes the second vacancy in a month in the ranks of Congressmen from this city. Mr. Cook had been so short a time at Washington that he had achieved no national reputation, although his services were highly valued and he seemed certain in time to develop into one of the substantial men of the House. But locally he had achieved an enviable reputation. Few men were so well known, not for any

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: REPRESENTATIVE COOK

display of rare genius or brilliant talent as for those more desirable and more useful qualities of intelligence and energy devoted to high purposes.

Nothing that touched Philadelphia was out of the range of Mr. Cook's activities. As a publicist, a business man, a semipublic official, as well as in the ordinary duties of private citizenship, he was an admirable example of the best Philadelphia type. He began in humble circumstances and forged ahead by his own abilities, but life was not wholly serious for him. In his leisure hours he turned to literature and wrote many volumes of travel, which betrayed a fine capacity for observation and an unusual capability for clear statement. His latest work is just from the press and has a melancholy interest.

The loss is one greatly to be regretted, the more so because he normally should have had some years left of public service before retiring to a well-earned leisure. Cut down suddenly, in Washington, he died in the city he loved so well and for which he labored so arduously and effectively during two generations.

ADDRESS OF MR. BATES, OF PENNSYLVANIA

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. JOEL COOK died in the midst of his labors and honors and at a time of his greatest influence and usefulness in the world.

Sorrowful tasks are from time to time imposed upon every one. There is none, however, more mournful than that of perusing the records of the lives of those whom we have known, or the duty which compels us to utter in public our words of praise and affection for the friends, the companions, the long-trusted ones, who have gone. These are the sad milestones which are placed along the passage of time with a fearful certainty and an unsparing equality of distribution. These trials, however, must be faced as we look into the eyes of fate or listen to its knocking at the door. It is for us to meet them seriously, yet in the right spirit, without empty and helpless lamentation.

I counted him whom we mourn to-day as my friend. He was a man of fine literary instincts and tastes, a veritable scholar in politics. No one could help but be impressed with his placid dignity, his serenity, his patience, and his quiet courage. He spent no happier hours than when surrounded by his books. He could truly say with Prospero, "My library is dukedom large enough for me."

He was of a gracious presence, of a refined and gentle nature, and a man of much higher ability than was accredited him. He was never given to self-exploitation, but those who knew him best had no difficulty in discerning the excellent capacity which had given him throughout his busy life such a large measure of success and such a host of friends who mourn him to-day.

It seems to be the fashion now to decry legislators and all men who appear in a representative capacity. Councils of cities, legislatures of States, Senates and Congresses at the National Capital, none are immune as bodies, at least, from the public switchings which are daily administered in many of our magazines and newspapers. We shall wait a long time, however, before we shall find any form of election which will represent as truly the will of the people as did the district in Pennsylvania which sent JOEL COOK as its Representative in Congress. In his ability, patriotism, and high, unquestioned, unblemished character he was an ideal representative of the best aims and wishes of the people, and without ostentation or sound of trumpet recorded his vote from day to day as he believed for their highest good.

We Americans take great pride in our country, and nowhere is patriotism more intense. We never hesitate to give expression to our love of country under all conditions, and yet sometimes we seem to be singularly distrustful of ourselves and almost void of self-confidence in judging of our own work.

This man performed most patriotic services in literary fields. In the highest sense he was a public servant. In Congress he expressed the will of the people. To a man like this our country, and especially his own city and Commonwealth, owes a large debt not merely for his lifelong labors but for the example he set and the dignity that he gave at all times to the public service.

But all earthly work must end. Humanity is a procession. Our words of farewell to a fellow workman should not alone be those of grief that man's common lot has come to him, but of pride and joy for all the good he has accomplished. Men so weave themselves into their hour that, for the moment, it seems as though much will be

interrupted when they depart. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever." The progress of the race goes on, and we realize in every step more and more its upward purpose. If we and all things are not working together for good, if our life is but a breath exhaled and then forever lost, our work means little.

Cicero tells us, in his *Remarks on Old Age*, quoting from Xenophon, that the elder Cyrus on his deathbed spake as follows:

Do not suppose, my dearest sons, that when I have left you I shall be nowhere and no one. Even when I was with you, you did not see my soul, but knew that it was in this body of mine from what I did. Believe, then, that it is still the same, even though you see it not. The honors paid to illustrious men had not continued to exist after their death had the soul of these very men not done something to make us retain our recollection of them beyond the ordinary time. For myself, I never could be persuaded that souls while in mortal bodies were alive, and died directly they left them; nor, in fact, that the soul only lost all intelligence when it left the unintelligent body. I believe, rather, that when, by being liberated from all corporeal admixture, it has begun to be pure and undefiled, it is then that it becomes wise.

And again, when man's natural frame is resolved into its elements by death, it is clearly seen whither each of the other elements departs, for they all go to the place from which they came; but the soul alone is invisible alike when present and when departing. Once more, you see that nothing is so like death as sleep. And yet it is in sleepers that souls most clearly reveal their divine nature, for they foresee many events when they are allowed to escape and are left free. This shows what they are likely to be when they have completely freed themselves from the fetters of the body. Wherefore, if these things are so, obey me as a god. But if my soul is to perish with my body, nevertheless do you, from awe of the gods who guard and govern this fair universe, preserve my memory by the loyalty and piety of your lives.

ADDRESS OF MR. GOULDEN, OF NEW YORK

MR. SPEAKER: In the garden of this House we grow flowers of many varieties, of all colors, sizes, and shapes; many are annuals, and bloom once, to be seen no more; others are perennials, and blossom forth each year to the great delight of the House and the Nation, and seem to be always with us.

But in spite of our care and watchfulness the fell destroyer Death insists upon picking our flowers, and does not hesitate, when the fancy suits, to pluck even the rarest. He has again been at his ghastly work, and we are met to-day to lament the plucking from our garden of two of its hardiest specimens as well as most choice.

The death of JOEL COOK, in December, 1910, came as the culmination of a splendid life spent in the public interest and in the peculiarly American profession which crystallizes public opinion. Although educated as a lawyer, he soon abandoned the practice for the more congenial field of journalism, and gave 45 years of his life to it. It was as a newspaper correspondent that he suffered and even fought with the Army of the Potomac and learned how to make history in Washington in the stirring days of the Civil War.

Thereafter the Philadelphia Public Ledger claimed his services, and for the balance of his active journalistic life that great newspaper profited by his connection with it. As its financial editor for 24 years he became an authority on trade and commerce and finance, and this was attested by his presidency of the Philadelphia Board of Trade and his membership in many learned societies, State and national. That his interests were not all of one

kind is shown by his official connection with the Security Life Insurance & Trust Co., but proving that every project must have the public good for its object before it could enlist his support.

He found time for intellectual pursuits, and was a noted traveler and author. His connection with this House commenced in the Sixtieth Congress, continued in the Sixty-first, and he had been reelected to the Sixty-second, although death prevented him from completing his term in the Sixty-first.

His services in the House came as a fitting climax to the long and useful life he had led, and he was certainly a distinguished member of the Pennsylvania delegation. His great knowledge of trade and commerce and finance and his wide experience of men and events gave him an equipment that was exceptionable for the handling of the matters of political economy that are now troubling us for solution; he was one of the men that could ill be spared, and his death unquestionably deprives the House and the country of the priceless services of a good, useful man.

Yet he lived a long and useful life, and I am sure he passed to his Creator without a single regret; surely he had obeyed in letter and spirit the invocation—

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

His passing was a deep personal loss to me, and my heart was saddened as I saw him laid away in beautiful

Laurel Hill Cemetery, with the ever-placid Schuylkill flowing near by. I thought of many things, of the passing friendships that come with the years, of my own few remaining days in this House, and of the living friendships that may soon sever; then life itself, which had deserted my own good friend thus laid away, with so many present to bid him farewell, occupied my thoughts, and looking to myself I whispered in the words of Mrs. Barbauld:

Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not "Good night," but in some brighter clime
Bid me "Good morning."

And with the same heartfelt wish for my friend and former colleague I bade him adieu here on earth.

He certainly left the world better than he found it, and the memory of his splendid deeds will prove an incentive to the young men of the Nation.

ADDRESS OF MR. BENNET, OF NEW YORK

MR. SPEAKER: We who have been here even for a brief period come to realize that the 90,000,000 people of this country send to these nearly 400 places at successive elections many men of many minds. There are those in the flush of youth, coming here filled with the zeal of advocacy; there are those to whom the service here is but one of many honors which life has brought; there are those to whom service here is the first of many honors; there are those to whom service here is the last of many honors.

There are both advocates and jurymen; those who push forward enterprises of great pith and moment, and those who sit and weigh the work of others.

Mr. Cook, who came here in the Sixtieth Congress, came after a career distinguished by many marks of the approval and favor of those who had known him. Not a young man, for he was 65; not an inexperienced man, for as against our war of words here he had a recollection of the war of arms. Not new to human nature, for in his profession of journalism he had seen human nature stripped of its trappings and naked in the analysis of those who dealt in ambitions and motives.

There have been few more useful men in the capacity in which he served than Mr. Cook. During the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress it was my pleasure to occupy a seat next to that in which he habitually sat. He was a man of habit. Elected to this House, he assumed that it was his duty to be here at 12 o'clock on each day on which the House met at that hour, and remain during

the session. He gave attention to every man who spoke, whether on his own side of the Chamber or the other. He weighed what was said in the proceedings of this House, and he brought to each vote that he cast that calm, level judgment which we who knew him came to appreciate. I desire to express my sense of personal obligation.

We were of different generations, to some extent of different temperaments, and a considerable disparity of years. On my part, with a somewhat more youthful trend of thought, I owed many a turn to the more mature, more calm, and more perfect judgment of his ripper experience. Those of us who knew him are glad that his life of achievement had the crowning honor of service here. He deemed it an honor, for he was an old-fashioned American; he deemed it an honor, for he was a patriotic American; he deemed it an honor, for he was one of those who regarded the Congress of the United States as the greatest parliamentary body in the world.

Though a man of independent thought, he had lived and moved through a procession of events which led him to value organized effort. He believed in counsel before agreement, but after agreement among the members of the party to which he adhered he stanchly supported the verdict of the majority of his own people, whether it accorded at all times with his own judgment or not.

Mr. Cook's was a typically useful life. He himself was a type of the men who frequently ought to be sent here, more frequently, perhaps, than happens; a rounded, complete, experienced, able man, one in whose service his district would always have quiet content and full satisfaction. It is no surprise to me that the great industrial city which he represented in part chose him and continued him here. That city has honored itself

ADDRESS OF MR. BENNET, OF NEW YORK

in the past by sending its Representatives for long and consecutive service. It has placed itself at the head of power in this House on many occasions by first selecting men similar to Mr. Cook and then retaining them here. It was a pleasure to have known him; it was a benefit to have known him; and for one his death, while it could not be described as untimely, comes to me as a source of personal sorrow.

ADDRESS OF MR. KENDALL, OF IOWA

MR. SPEAKER: I am familiar with no ceremonial more beautiful or appropriate than the one which we are now engaged in observing. We renounce for the moment the busy activities of official life, while at this sacred hour we pause to contemplate the character of our departed friend, and to record our estimate of the enduring virtues which he exemplified. I was introduced to Mr. Cook upon my entrance into the House, at the convening of the Sixty-first Congress, and, since we were near neighbors in committee and on the floor, an acquaintance which might otherwise have remained casual ripened into what I am fond of believing was a friendship mutually agreeable and sincere. I appreciated at once the exceptional qualities of his intellect, to which reference has been so fittingly made on this occasion; and as daily association afforded opportunity for accurate judgment I became more and more impressed with the consummate abilities he possessed. He never aspired to prominence in the ordinary business of the House. With abundant capacity for the most important public service, his modesty constrained him to allow to others all that conspicuous display which attracts the admiration of the world outside. His equipment for the duties which devolved upon him was ample, but he had none of the assurance which often enables mediocrity to overshadow excellence in the public esteem. He was sane of mind, sound of heart, sweet of spirit, pure of soul.

If he had been commissioned to this House in 1887 rather than in 1907, his influence upon the legislation

of his time would have been permanent and valuable. It is the misfortune of the country that he was admitted to labor here after he had passed the meridian of his powers. He had traveled extensively in many lands, and all his journeyings only intensified his attachment for his own. What he saw and heard and felt and reflected in his wanderings at home and abroad is preserved in his contributions to the historical literature of his era. He loved his Nation, his State, and his city, and his paramount ambition was to serve them helpfully, unostentatiously, acceptably. And so this strong, quiet, unassuming, genuine, worthy man came finally to twilight and evening star, with honor, love, obedience, troops of friends to accompany his old age. He had finished the course, he had kept the faith. And when the inevitable messenger with the inverted torch beckoned him to depart, he passed on to be crowned with the triumphant benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

ADDRESS OF MR. MOORE, OF PENNSYLVANIA

MR. SPEAKER: My acquaintance with the Hon. JOEL COOK, whose treasured memory is now the subject of our deliberations, dates back more than 30 years. I knew him first as financial editor of the Public Ledger. He was then also the American correspondent of the London Times.

Like our lamented colleague, the Hon. William W. Foulkrod, Mr. Cook was a native of Philadelphia. He had come up through the public schools, and graduated from the Central High School in 1859. He had become a member of the bar, but preferred journalism as a profession, and was for some time a correspondent with the Army of the Potomac. It was as a newspaper man I first learned to esteem him. In 1881 I became his junior on the staff of the Ledger, under the kindly influence of his friend and mine, the late George W. Childs, and for 12 years thereafter knew and respected him as a considerate mentor and associate.

Mr. Cook possessed a point of vantage in the financial world as the confidant of Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, the lifelong friend of Mr. Childs. In railroad and financial circles he was especially well known, and his daily letters in the Public Ledger were accepted as gospel by the business and transportation interests.

His leisure, apart from the attention he gave to ships and shipping, in which, in the days of sailing vessels, he was largely interested, was devoted to travel and to literature. He was the author of numerous works of

travel. His American and European tours as published in book form were generally accepted by the press as standards, and were widely read. His style was graceful and accurate, and always instructive. In the introductory to *An Eastern Tour at Home*, the distinguished and learned editor in chief of the *Public Ledger*, Mr. William V. McKean, said of him:

Mr. Cook has certainly made his narrative extremely interesting, so much so as to cause a demand that his serial articles should be reproduced in collected form in a book. He has a faculty of seeing in familiar scenes and places notable features and aspects usually overlooked by other writers, and of giving to his narrative and descriptions the sparkle of sprightliness, freshness, and life, in company with marked graphic power. These characteristics give such a charm to his descriptive writings that many people are at a loss to couple them with his matter-of-fact and prosaic vocation of financial editor of the *Public Ledger*.

While he never made a formal address in this House, Mr. Cook was an exceedingly fluent and capable speaker. On financial and trade questions he had few equals. He was expert in matters affecting navigation and made a thorough study of the Delaware River. His appearance as president of the Philadelphia Board of Trade before the Rivers and Harbors Committee several years ago demonstrated his mastery of the problem of the Delaware, which for years had been the subject of contention.

In educational fields Mr. Cook was also a useful citizen. He had been a member of the board of public education, and up to his election to Congress had given close attention to the development of the public-school system, to which he himself proudly acknowledged allegiance.

His home life was one of the happiest. During the last few years of his service in Washington Mr. Cook labored

under very great physical difficulties. The faithful wife who had borne with him all the joys and triumphs of more than 40 years of married life accompanied him on his last journey to the Capital, and with true womanly fortitude sustained and encouraged him on the sad journey back to the home in Philadelphia.

Since our duty to-day is not only to pay tribute to the dead, but to cheer the living, may we not say to the loved ones left behind:

Early parting is the bitterest experience of human life.

Death is the dawn of morning.

The dawn will be eternal life,

Eternity will see the glad reunion.

ADDRESS OF MR. WANGER, OF PENNSYLVANIA

MR. SPEAKER: Assembled to pay tribute to William Walker Foulkrod and JOEL COOK, two Members of this body, each of whom typified in ample degree the highest type of character, we keenly realize the great loss sustained by the Nation through their death, no less than by the districts which honored themselves in honoring them with membership here.

In the exemplification of integrity, and in earnest devotion to what each believed to be for the welfare of his constituency and his country, and in fondness for rural life, notwithstanding long experience, the first as merchant and the second as journalist and scholar in one of the great cities of the country, and in devotion to friends and family, they were strikingly similar. Each spent his vacation period in a country home within the district which has honored me with representation here, and delighted in the cultivation of the soil and the companionship of family and friends amid the beauties of nature.

But their life work in youth and the prime of manhood was in different fields of usefulness. Foulkrod was a merchant, and the business concerns that he ably served, first as employee and later as principal, were always recognized by the highest qualities of fair dealing, and the names of these business houses were and remain the synonym of honorable merchandising. It is needless to state that his character as a manufacturer was of the same fine quality.

Cook was educated for the bar, but adopted journalism, and in that profession gave to his countrymen the benefit

of profound learning and the fair expression of his honest convictions. He believed that men and events should be treated with justice and truth, and his course may well be studied by the profession as typical of what must eventually be its dominating impulses if the profession is to retain the confidence of the public and exercise the influence making the power of the press a leading factor of usefulness.

With their experience and lofty purposes they were of the highest usefulness to their constituents and the country in legislation making for the common welfare. Neither was inclined to waste the public time with declamation; both were untiring in the work essential to the perfection of legislation. It may reasonably be that the great labor which each gave to the illumination of the subject dealt with in the first session of this Congress was the strain upon vital forces which ultimately caused their death.

Each was richly blessed in the family relation, and left a fond wife and devoted children to mourn with a wide circle of friends his call from time to eternity.

It was a great privilege to know and to be associated with them, and their advice and example were invaluable. Their sterling qualities will long make them remembered and revered, and among Americans who well served their day and generation they will justly occupy a prominent rank.

ADDRESS OF MR. MOON, OF PENNSYLVANIA

MR. SPEAKER: The House of Representatives has assembled to-day in conformity with the time-honored custom to pay its last tribute of respect to two men who were enrolled upon its record as Members of this distinguished body. In its ordinary sessions this House is the arena of a contest. Here conflicting theories of governmental policies are shaped into national legislation by earnest, impetuous, and sometimes acrimonious debate, but to-day the atmosphere of this Hall of the Nation is charged with the spirit of reverence, of sympathy, and of sorrow. Two of our comrades, men of mature years, of long and successful experience in public affairs, men with whom we have been constantly associated and upon whose judgment we have relied in shaping the policies of the National Government, have passed away. Their seats are vacant, their kindly and inspiring association is no longer felt, and their ripe knowledge, long training in public life, and their trusted judgment in public affairs can no longer aid us in the duties which we are called upon daily to perform.

The city of Philadelphia comprises six of the congressional districts of the State of Pennsylvania, and her loss by the death of her Representatives has been conspicuously great within the past few years. I am now serving my fourth term in this body. I was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of a Philadelphia Member, and during that brief period we have been called to mourn the loss of six Members from that city—Mr. Foerderer, Mr. Burke, Mr. Adams, Mr. Castor, Mr.

Foulkrod, and Mr. Cook. A mortality such as this has not occurred in any other section of the country within so brief a period of time.

JOEL COOK was elected to the Sixtieth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. John E. Reyburn, who retired to become mayor of the city of Philadelphia. He was reelected to the Sixty-first Congress, and was again reelected to the Sixty-second Congress. He had therefore served nearly two full terms in the House, and was commissioned by the second district of Pennsylvania as their Representative for a third term.

Mr. COOK was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1842, and his entire life was passed there. In his early manhood he gained a position of influence and importance in the life of that city, and continued down to the time of his death as one of her foremost citizens. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia at the early age of 21 years, but never entered upon the practice of his profession. He came to maturity in the stirring and exciting days of the Civil War, when this great Nation was involved in the struggle for national existence, and the activities of those strenuous times lured this young barrister from the quiet practice of his profession and led him to the scene of conflict. Mr. Cook early developed the attributes of quick judgment, intuitive appreciation of the new and complex situation that confronted the country, and a clear and convincing method of expression. These striking qualities attracted the attention of the newspapers of the country, and he was enrolled upon their staff of reporters and sent to the front as a war correspondent. Mr. Cook's service in this field was conspicuous. His concise and accurate summary of the stirring events of that time attracted the attention of the country, and his services were sought by the London Times as

their American correspondent, and for a number of years he was on the staff of that great newspaper.

This early training of Mr. Cook was exceptional and to a man of his instinctive perceptions of great value. He here became acquainted with public men and public measures. He was brought into close contact with the great leaders in national legislation and in the historic military affairs of that great epoch.

Governmental theories were being tried by stern contest on the field of battle as well as in the halls of legislation. The newspapers of the country were heralds of great events, and a newspaper correspondent of marked ability, such as possessed by JOEL COOK, was permitted to see from the inside a mighty struggle for mastery between conflicting political theories which marked the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

This training laid for him the foundation for that broad and intimate knowledge of governmental affairs which we who knew him intimately so often relied upon when important matters were agitated by the press of the country.

Early in his public career he became identified with the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, then and now one of the great newspapers of this country. He eventually became financial editor of that publication and was identified with it up to the time of his election to Congress. Mr. Cook was also an extensive traveler in foreign countries. His trained powers of accurate observation and his great historical knowledge made him a keen and intelligent critic of the European countries and resulted in the publication by him of several valuable books on foreign travel which added materially to his already established literary fame.

Mr. Cook's activities were not confined to his editorial and literary work, but he early espoused the cause of the

financial and public institutions of the city of Philadelphia, was president of the Board of Trade, and actively identified with all the great movements for the progress and development of the natural resources of the city.

This long apprenticeship in public affairs, this awakened and developed interest and close study of the questions affecting the city of Philadelphia and of the Nation at large, and his sterling honesty and fearless courage, made JOEL COOK at the time of his election to Congress a man of commanding importance in the city of Philadelphia, and his friends and the public at large confidently intrusted to him their important interests, elected him to Congress with practical unanimity, and predicted for him a field of great usefulness and importance upon the floor of the House.

One dominant trait of Mr. Cook's character, and one that had added materially to his usefulness and to the growth of his reputation, was his conservatism. He was never a voluble man; he never put himself to the front until he was entirely sure of his position; he had no ambition for notoriety. He had carved his path to eminence by the slow and certain road of real achievement.

The congressional life was new to him; it was a new chapter in his life's history. No man upon the floor of the House was more broadly acquainted with public affairs or knew more intimately and accurately the public questions which agitated the country; but the field of public congressional debate was outside of the scope of Mr. Cook's past experiences. The rules of procedure were strange to him. He had not yet made himself master of the methods of parliamentary discussions and he was calmly and confidently waiting his time. No Member of this House was more constant in his attendance, none more conscientious in the faithful performance of every

public duty, none more efficient in the discharge of his duty to his constituents, and none more resourceful and instructive in the council of committees. But he despised ostentation, he would not talk for the sake of talking, he never arose to his feet in any public assembly to speak unless he was confident that he had something of value to say, and had his life been spared to his constituents and to his country, I confidently assert the prediction that the time would soon have come when his ripe thought, his broad and diversified knowledge, and his forceful speech would have challenged the attention of this House, and it would have gladly listened to his temperate eloquence and would have come to regard him as one of the wise counselors of the Nation.

The community that knew him best, his own home city of Philadelphia, most keenly appreciates his loss. For nearly a half century he was a familiar figure in her social and financial life; he numbered among his tried and trusted friends all of the great men of that great city whose achievements are a part of her proudest records. Genial, sociable, kindly, affectionate, the friends that he gathered to himself in his youth remained his close friends and devoted admirers to the end. No public gathering in that city at which he was not a conspicuous and honored figure; no movement for the improvement of that city, for the development of her trade and commerce, for the shaping and developing of her civic institutions, but was strengthened by his presence and his advice, and he was reverently followed to his last resting place by our great leaders in civic, industrial, and political life, and is unanimously accorded by them the title of a great Philadelphian.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

DECEMBER 15, 1910.

The Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our heavenly Father, with tender and saddened hearts we appear before Thee, acknowledging our dependence upon the mystery of Thy providence and confessing our unbounded faith in Thy wisdom and in Thy holiness. Be near to those, we pray Thee, to whom our recent loss is most near, and keep us and all Thy children in Thine unbounded love, now and forever more. Amen.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. JOEL COOK, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had appointed Mr. Bingham, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. McCreary, Mr. Moon, Mr. Butler, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bates, Mr. Lafean, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Langham, and Mr. Wanger of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Goulden of New York members of the committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

December 15, 1910.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JOEL COOK, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: REPRESENTATIVE COOK

Resolved, That a committee of 12 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and send a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Representative whose death has been announced, the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Bingham, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. McCreary, Mr. Moon, Mr. Butler, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bates, Mr. Lafean, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Langham, and Mr. Wanger of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Goulden of New York, members of the committee on the part of the House.

MR. PENROSE. Mr. President, I offer the following resolutions and ask for their present consideration.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 308) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. JOEL COOK, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the Vice President, to join a committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. COOK, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to the family of the deceased.

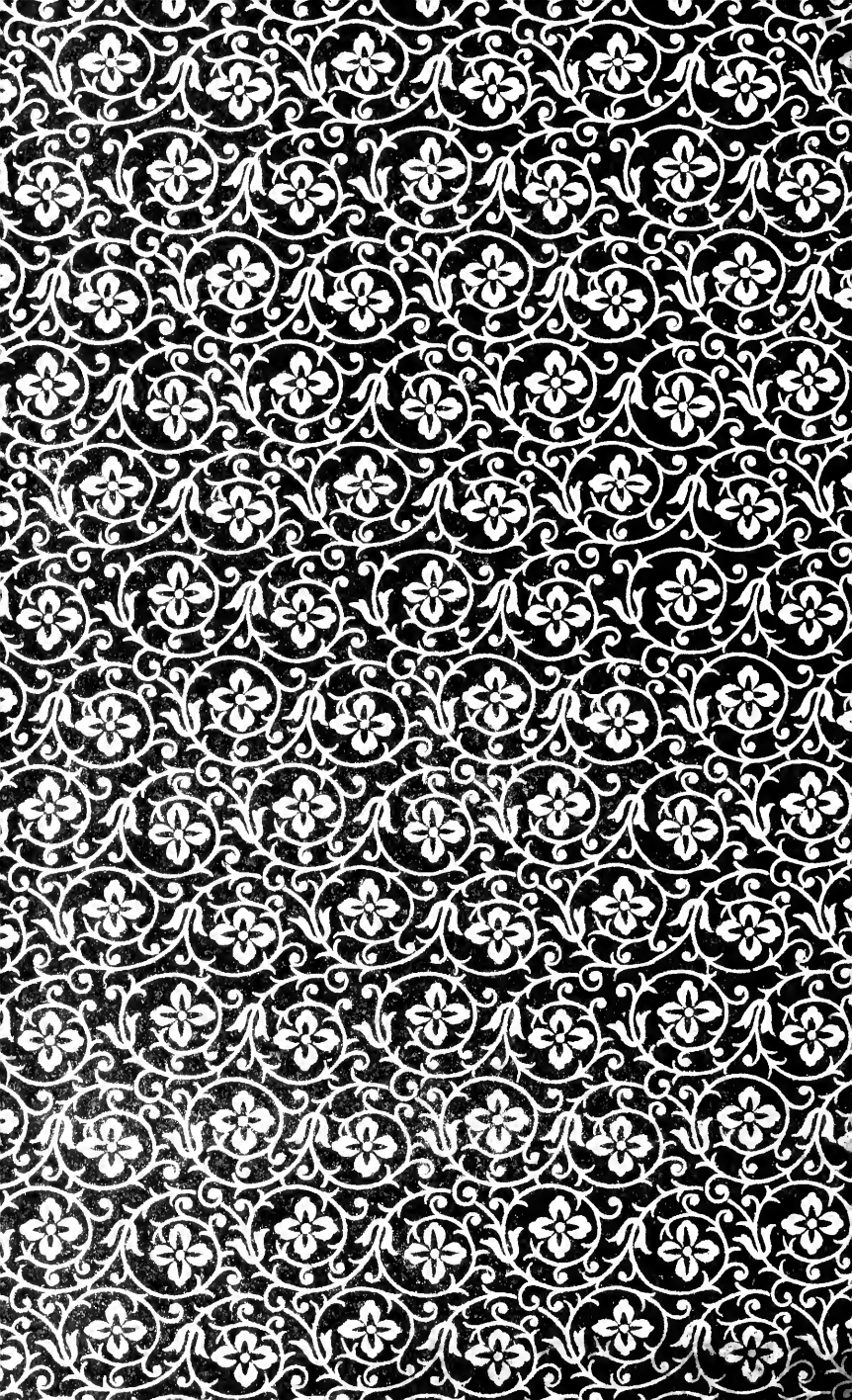
The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as the committee under the second resolution Mr. Penrose, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Carter, Mr. Heyburn, Mr. Overman, and Mr. Johnston.

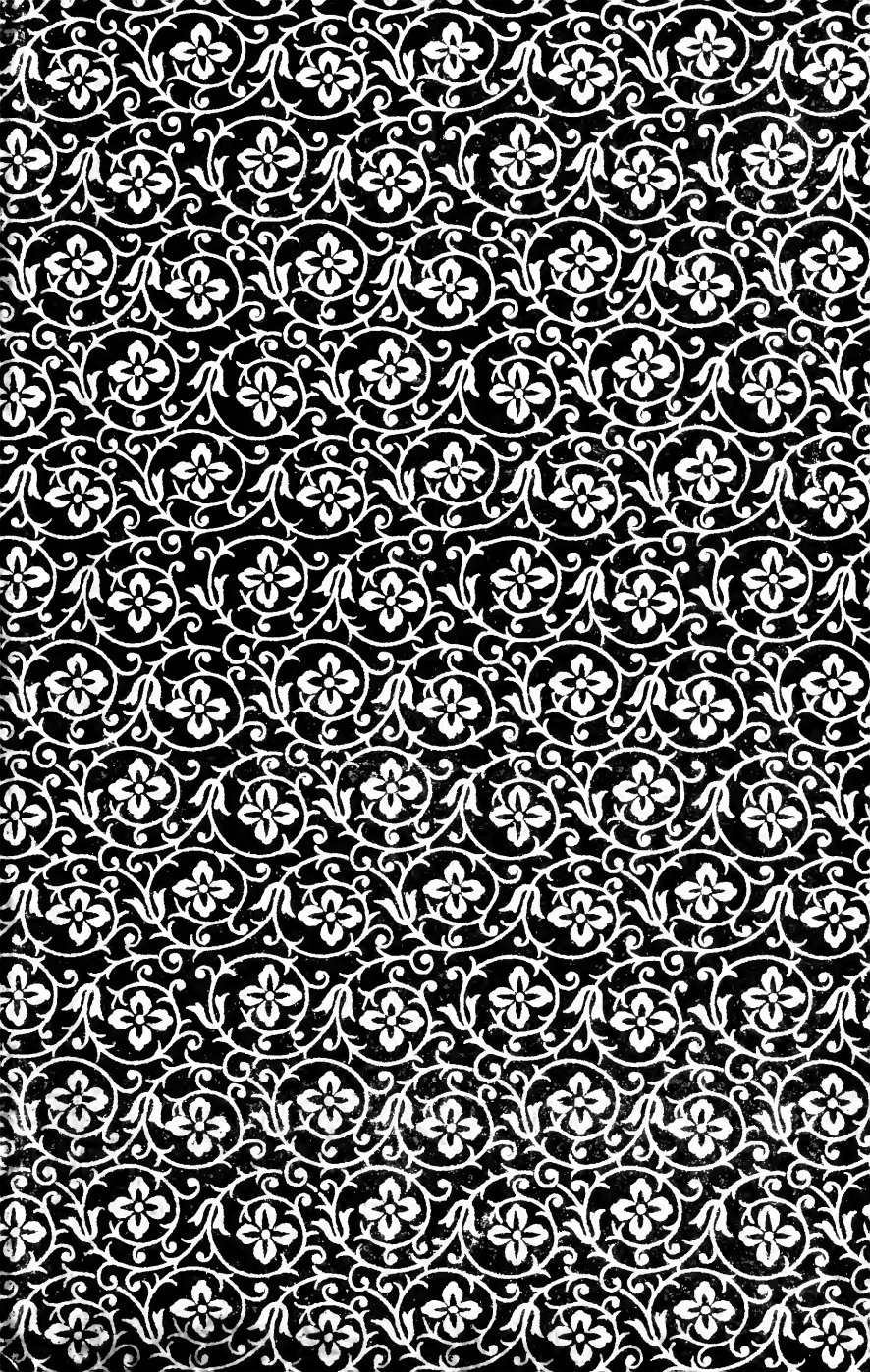
PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and (at 3 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, December 16, 1910, at 12 o'clock meridian.







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